

TODAY'S PRICES  
Mexican bank notes (state bills) 35¢@14  
Mexican pesos 43¢-National bills 17 1/2¢  
Caracas current 1¢-Bar silver (Haber & Hartman quotations) 56 1/2¢-Copper  
Brazilian 24 1/2¢-Gulden higher-Livestock  
Lard-Stocks lower.

ROUSED TO LIFE IN TURK ATTACK

Country's Banks Never So Prosperous  
MILLIONS OFFER FOR NECESSITIES

CONTROLLED  
RELEASED AT  
SHOWING

The Year Just Closed Never  
Paralleled by Any Country  
In Bank Prosperity.

RESERVE BIGGEST  
BANKS EVER HAD

Controler Wants Laws To  
Enable Him To Remove  
Crooked Bank Directors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—  
"Development and growth  
never paralleled in the finan-  
cial history of any country," is  
the way John Skelton Williams, controller  
of the currency, describes in his  
annual report to congress, the operation  
of the national banks under his charge,  
during the period from October, 1914,  
to November, 1915, the first year under  
the Federal Reserve system.  
The report was today presented to con-  
gress.  
Mr. Williams gives a comparative  
statement of the condition of the na-  
tional banks to back up his statement.  
He shows that net resources of the  
banks increased in the year \$1,748,878,  
\$418, that deposits increased \$2,881,529,  
164 and that loans and discounts in-  
creased \$1,745,592. Available cash in-  
creased in the same period \$462,900,000  
and on November 10, 1915, the report-  
ing national banks had excess reserves  
of \$881,900,000. Tables show the com-  
parative condition of banks in 1915 and  
1914. In September 1915 there were  
2713 reporting banks with net de-  
posits of \$1,295,300,000 and loans and  
discounts of \$2,028,441,000. In Novem-  
ber 1914 there were 7417 reporting  
banks with net deposits of \$1,079,471,  
927, loans and discounts of \$2,125,  
927,977.  
Reserve "Greatest Ever."  
"The reserves held by the national  
banks November 10, 1915," says the  
report, "exceeded by \$111,000,000 the  
reserves ever held at any time  
prior to the passage of the Federal  
Reserve act. Loans and discounts  
amounted to more than the total loans  
and discounts of all banks, including  
national, state, savings and private  
banks and loan and trust companies—  
as late as the year 1914, \$1,957,100,  
000. Not all reporting banks, national  
and state, have an estimate of the  
figures for non-reporting banks, amount-  
ing in June 1914, to \$25,397,100,000,  
an increase in a year of \$1,957,100,  
000. Savings bank deposits increased  
by 176,258 during the year ending last  
June with total deposits of \$4,297,704,  
612 an increase of \$14,131,000. The  
savings deposits, however, decreased from  
\$444,361 to \$442,821 while the number  
of banks increased from 2169 to 2159.  
To Protect Depositors.  
The controller's principal recommenda-  
tion for legislation is for an amend-  
ment to the bank law authorizing and  
directing the department of justice to  
bring suits against insurers upon in-  
formation furnished either by the con-  
troller or through other sources.  
Other recommendations given under  
a heading to prevent bank failures  
propose: To prohibit officers from  
borrowing from their own banks; to  
prevent loans to directors except with  
the approval of the board; to require  
officers and employees to give surety  
bonds; to limit direct and indirect loans  
to one individual, firm or corporation;  
to prevent or limit overdrafts; to re-  
quire certificates of deposit to be  
signed by two directors; to prevent  
executives of the banks from making  
interest paid on deposits; to au-  
thorize the establishment of branches  
in Alaska and insular possessions;  
to authorize minimum interest charges  
—which ordinarily might be unreason-  
ably small loans and to authorize the  
controller to bring proceedings against  
directors for losses sustained by a bank  
through violation of the bank act.  
The report reviews the controller's  
recommendations of last year for other  
legislation, including the giving of au-  
thority to the controller to remove di-  
rectors guilty of persistent violations  
of the bank act.  
Causes of Bank Failures.  
"Banks," says Mr. Williams, "nearly  
always are broken, not by bank rob-  
bers, who have come from the coun-  
try, but by the failure of customers to  
whom they have lent money, but by  
the using up or dissipation of the  
banks funds through loans to their  
own officers and directors, or else by  
direct defalcations and embezzlements  
by trusted officers. If these evils are  
remedied—and they can be remedied  
by simple and much needed amend-  
ments can be secured to the national  
bank act—failures among national  
banks can be reduced to a negligible  
number or absolutely eliminated.  
Mr. Williams shows there were 14  
failures during the 12 months ended  
October 31. In the last 50 years, one  
more, there were 298 failures attribut-  
able to criminal acts while injudicious  
or careless banking was responsible  
for 126 others.  
The Reserve System.  
Speaking of the federal reserve sys-  
tem Mr. Williams says the withdrawal  
of reserve funds from banks in the  
large cities and their transfer to re-

The War At a Glance

THE main British army in Mesopotamia is in retreat, Berlin hears from Constantinople. Ten thousand men left in Kut-el-Amara to cover the retreat. Constantinople advises claim, have been surrounded. An absolutely contradictory report is sent from London. No. 1960.  
The Champagne district is the scene of an offensive movement by the Germans. Northeast of Maas they have taken several hundred yards of trenches, capturing more than 400 prisoners, according to Berlin.  
Allied Transport Sunk—Constantinople dispatches through Berlin claim the sinking of an allied transport filled with troops off the Gallipoli peninsula as the enemy forces were evacuating their positions on the tip.  
Vienna claims that the Russians on last Saturday ceased their attacks on the Galician and Rensarabian fronts.

TEXAS WILL BE  
ON CASH BASIS

Treasurer's Call Makes Payable General Revenue Warrants to Date.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 10.—State treasurer J. M. Edwards today announced a call for all treasury warrants up to and including No. 29,700, all special warrants, and all pension warrants up to and including No. 1960.  
The call makes payable all general revenue warrants issued to date and totals approximately \$475,000.  
It is believed that with continued heavy tax collection returns the state will be on a cash basis during the course of the present week.  
Pension Apportionment Announced.—Announcement of pension apportionment of \$25 for totally disabled and \$15 for indigent pensioners for the quarter ending Feb. 25, 1916, was made today by pension commissioner Jones.  
The apportionment is for between 18,000 and 19,000 pensioners now on the rolls of the state.  
serve banks has not caused the predicted "convulsion from which the whole country would suffer." "The business and commerce of the United States," he points out in this connection, "have not contracted. They have expanded to dimensions never before reached."  
The report adds that if the reserve act is amended so that all reserve utilities be transferred to reserve banks be withdrawn now instead of at the end of three years as the law now provides, there will be no disturbance or inconvenience to the national banks, which hold the funds to be transferred.  
Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10.—Three men were killed and a number injured in an explosion of smokeless powder early this morning at the plant of the Du Pont Powder works at Carney's Point, N. J.  
The cause of the explosion is not known but, according to the superintendent, there is no suspicion that the blast was due to outside agencies. The report that arrests had been made was denied.  
The superintendent of the plant said the victims were employees but that they had no business in that part of the works when the explosion occurred. The blast was a terrific one and was felt 25 miles away. Wire communication with the plant was cut off by the shock, with the result that wild rumors prevailed until daylight cleared up the extent of the accident.

GRAND JURY INVESTIGATES  
RIOT AT EAST YOUNGSTOWN

Youngstown, O., Jan. 10.—The grand jury today began an investigation into the riot in East Youngstown, Friday night. More than 200 men have been arrested and a majority of these will be held pending the outcome of the probe.  
The gates of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company plant, which has been tied up because of a strike of laborers, were reopened today and preparations are being made to resume operations soon. Many former employees reported for duty and at once were put to work. No disturbances were reported.  
Fred C. Croston, mediator sent here in an effort to settle the strike, continued his conference today.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.  
Senate.  
Met at noon.  
Foreign relations committee granted a hearing for Tuesday to the Women's party.  
House.  
Met at noon.  
Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the army, explained the army bill to military committee.  
Rear admiral Stanford continued his testimony on yards and docks before the naval committee.

WIDOW CONTESTS  
FRENCH'S CLAIM

Says Husband, Gen. Moussy and Not "Viscount of Ypres," Saved Ypres.

Paris, France, Jan. 10.—Field marshal Sir John French, who after his elevation to the peerage assumed the title of viscount of Ypres, is encountering vigorous opposition from the widow of the late Gen. Moussy, of the French army. She contends that her husband, not the British general, saved the day for the Allies at Ypres, November 6, 1914.  
The widow asserts the facts that Gen. Moussy, commanding the 2nd brigade of French infantry, by the desperate resistance of his detachment, sent to Zillebeke on October 31 to the relief of the British at Ypres, and by his stoical, calm and tenacious attitude, reassured the British, who regained confidence, thus arresting the German advance and preventing the Germans from reaching Calais by his decisive intervention.  
Again, the general's widow says that it was on December 6 at the head of a little troop of about 250 men of all arms, got together by Gen. Moussy's staff, that the general charged when the Germans attempt to pierce the line at Ypres was made, routed two German regiments and the British and saved Ypres by capturing Hill No. 60, between Swardreien and Zillebeke, thus rendering the march on Calais impossible.  
In further support of her claim in behalf of her late husband, the widow quotes a letter to Gen. Moussy 7—Gen. Haig, dated January 2, 1915, thanking Gen. Moussy for the conduct of his troops at Ypres and adding: "It was a very critical moment, and it was this touching camaraderie which assured the allies success."

GERMANS STORM  
FRENCH LINES

Berlin, Germany, Jan. 10.—(Via wireless to Sayville.)—An offensive movement has been inaugurated by the German forces in the Champagne. Announcement was made by the war office today that French positions extending over several hundred yards at a point northwest of Manassas had been captured by the Germans.  
Germans Driven Out.—Paris, France, Jan. 10.—Heavy attacks were made Sunday by German troops in the Champagne, the war office announced today. The Germans broke through with heavy losses, the statement says, and although they gained temporary foothold in French positions at various places they were subsequently driven out, with the exception of two positions.

THREE KILLED  
POWDER BLAST

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AUSTRIANS SAY RUSSIANS  
HAVE CEASED ATTACKS

Berlin, Germany, Jan. 10.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. L.)—The Austrian official statement, dated Jan. 9, received here today, says:  
"The Russians who two days ago were repulsed at all points on the east Galician, ceased their attacks Saturday. There was only intermittent artillery firing on the part of the Russians."  
"The Austro-Hungarian forces along the Kormine river in Volynia dispersed Russian reconnoitering detachments."  
"Montenegro front: Northeast of Berane, Austrian and Hungarian troops stormed the heights occupied by the Montenegrins on the Tara river and captured one cannon."

TWO DENY BRITISH FIRED  
AT SUBMARINE'S CREW

London, Eng., Jan. 10.—Denial that the British patrol boat Baralong's crew shot and killed members of a German submarine crew which attacked the mule ship Nicolson, is made in the Daily News by two Americans, T. Carson and W. E. Dempsey, who were on board the Nicolson and have now joined the British army.  
Dempsey is quoted as saying that two of the Americans on board the Nicolson who testified that they witnessed the killing of 11 helpless Germans by British machine-guns, T. H. Hightower and R. H. Crook, both of Crystal City, Texas, had a grudge against the British members of the Nicolson's crew.

CAPITAL OF THE  
AUSTRIANS IS  
SOLEDY TIED

Over 40,000 Women, Children and Old Men Are Fed Daily By City.

COAL COSTS 40 CENTS A HUNDRED  
Much Suffering From the Cold Results—Meat Beyond Reach of Poor.

VIENNA, Austria, Jan. 10.—The second winter of the war has brought far greater suffering to the population of Vienna and all Austria than the first one. Millions are deprived of the necessities of life and in the capital alone 500,000 people, more than one-quarter of the inhabitants, have to be supported by the municipal authorities and the state. Over 40,000 women, children and old men are publicly fed every day.  
Before the war Vienna had 2,300,000 inhabitants, but the population has shrunk to 1,800,000, as about 400,000 men have been called to the colors. The local garrison at the present time consists of about 120,000 soldiers and there are 100,000 wounded and sick in the hospitals.  
The number of homeless is considerably smaller than in normal times, because there is plenty of work at very high wages for everybody and landlords are not permitted to dispossess tenants who are less than two months behind in paying their rent.  
There is no doubt that these exorbitant prices are caused largely by speculation, but the government still hesitates to take action, as has been done in Germany.  
TRANSPORT SUPPLY OF ALLIES SUNK  
Sinking of Vessel Follows Withdrawal of Allies From Gallipoli.

Berlin, Germany, Jan. 10.—The sinking of a transport ship on the allied withdrawal of troops at the time of withdrawal of the French and British forces from the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula is reported in Constantinople dispatches given out today by the Overseas News agency.  
Evacuation of Gallipoli.  
London, Eng., Jan. 10.—It is officially announced that the allied forces have completely evacuated the Gallipoli peninsula, effecting the withdrawal with the loss of only one man.  
With the withdrawal of the British and French forces from the southern tip of the Gallipoli peninsula, after the evacuation of the Anzac cove and the evacuation of the western coast in the middle of December there has come to an end a movement that was begun with expectations that it would have a great bearing on the outcome of the war.  
Thousands upon thousands of men lost their lives in effecting landings on the Turkish coast and in the fighting since. In addition a number of battleships and smaller war craft of the entire allies have been sunk or damaged.

RUSSIANS ARE DRIVING  
CLOSE TO CZERNOWITZ

Petrograd, Russia, Jan. 10.—The Russian troops campaigning against the Austrians are now approaching the important town of Sadagora, a few miles northwest of Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian province of Bukovina. The population of the whole district has taken refuge in Czernowitz, which is strongly fortified but is not expected to hold out long, for provisions there are becoming scarce.  
GREEK WARSHIPS SUPPRESS  
INSURRECTION AT SAMOS

Athens, Greece, Jan. 10.—The Greek cruiser Hell and the destroyer Leek, with a strong contingent of troops, have been sent to Samos to cope with an insurrection on that island said to be due to a lack of foodstuffs.  
It is generally believed that martial law shortly will be proclaimed at Athens.

ACCUSED OF MURDER  
OF HER HUSBAND



PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. C. Franklin Mohr, who with two negroes is charged with the murder of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, as he was riding along a road near here in his automobile on the night of August 31, was placed on trial today. Mrs. Mohr declares her innocence and is preparing to face the jury and tell the truth, she says.

CLAIMS STRIKERS COURT PROHDS  
PLANNED ATTACK BRANDING DRUGS

Four Miners Tried, Charged With Murder of Colorado Militia Officer.

Castle Rock, Colo., Jan. 10.—Trial of four former striking coal miners charged with the murder of Maj. R. P. Lester, medical officer of the Colorado national guard during a battle at Walsenburg, Colo., in April, 1914, opened in district court today. The jury has been selected.  
The defendants are Nickie Savage, Arthur Quinn, Knott Muir and Fred Garcia. James O'Neill, a fifth defendant, was granted a continuance when an affidavit setting forth he was ill, was presented.  
Prosecution Outlines Case.  
The opening statement of the prosecution, presented by Frank E. West, assistant to the attorney general of Colorado, declared that the so-called "battle of the hobback" near Walsenburg, during which several persons were killed, was the result of a carefully laid plot in which officials of the United Mine Workers of America and labor union officials were the leading spirits. Large numbers of rifles and quantities of ammunition were brought to Walsenburg, the statement declares, and the alleged plot contemplated the capture of Walsenburg, the Huachuca county court house and numerous coal camps in the vicinity. Simultaneous attacks on the towns of Walsenburg, Walsburg, and the towns of Las Animas and Fremont counties.  
Agree on Plan of Attack.  
What was declared a "baptizing meeting" had been secretly held in Walsenburg on the night of April 26, at which union leaders agreed upon a plan of attack. The signal for the beginning of which was to be the blowing of a whistle at one of the mines. Two men selected to lead the strikers failed in the task assigned them, it was charged, but otherwise the attack was launched as contemplated.  
Killed While Retreating Wounded.  
After presenting an alleged account of fighting that occurred in the vicinity of Walsenburg on April 27 and 28, and in other camps following the memorable battle of Ludlow, the statement set forth in detail the manner in which the strikers are alleged to have concealed themselves behind the "hobback" on the outskirts of Walsenburg.  
Maj. Lester, who was attached to the hospital corps, was killed. It was declared, when he ran to the rescue of Lee Scott, a militiaman wounded during a charge against the entrenched strikers. Maj. Lester at the time he was killed, wore the badge of the hospital corps. It was averred. The state declared it would be proved that the defendants were among the strikers who fired upon Lester.

MRS. MOHR AND NEGROES  
TRIED ON MURDER CHARGE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr and two negroes, Cecil V. Brown and Henry Shelman, went on trial here today charged with the murder of Mrs. Mohr's husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr. The court denied a motion of counsel for Mrs. Mohr that she be given a separate trial. The motion asserted that as confessions by the negroes were to be introduced in the prosecution the woman could not obtain a fair trial.  
Mrs. Mohr, who has been at liberty under bail, entered the court room dressed in mourning.  
JURY IN BULGER SANITY  
CASE UNABLE TO AGREE

Denver, Colo., Jan. 10.—After deliberating since Saturday night, the jury in the hearing to determine the present mental condition of James C. Bulger, under death sentence for murder, reported in district court today that it had been unable to reach a verdict.  
The court ordered the jury to resume efforts to reach a decision and report again at 2 o'clock.

BRITISH CLAIM TO HAVE  
RESUMED OFFENSIVE IN MESOPOTAMIA

DECLARE TURKS  
ARE IN RETREAT

Berlin Report, However, Says British Are Repulsed and 10,000 Surrounded.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Jan. 10.—A British force which apparently was on the way to reinforce the British at Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, on the Tigris river, lost 3900 men in an attack on Turkish positions at Sheikh Said, according to a semi-official statement received here today from Constantinople. The attack is declared to have been repulsed.  
The statement follows:  
"On the Iraq front the enemy, whose strength is estimated at one division, which was stationed at Miam Alligardi in order to come to the rescue at Kut-el-Amara, on January 6 and 7, under the protection of four gunboats, attacked our positions at Sheikh Said, but was repulsed by our counter attack. "We made some prisoners. The enemy losses are estimated at 3900. The enemy cavalry suffered especially severe losses."

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 10.—The Turks in Mesopotamia were in full retreat on January 9 with the British pursuing them, it was announced in the house of commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India.  
This announcement records the first advantage gained by the British since the army, after capturing close to 1000 superior numbers and was forced to retreat to Kut-el-Amara, with a loss of about 3900 men.  
Heavy Fighting Reported.  
There was heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris on January 2. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement said, and the British captured two Turkish guns and 700 prisoners.  
New Commander Named.  
Sir Percy Lake has been appointed to command the British forces in Mesopotamia in succession to Gen. Sir John Dill, who has been compelled by ill health to return home. It was announced by Mr. Chamberlain.

POSITIONS AT SOLOMONI  
ARE DECLARED IMPREGNABLE

Paris, France, Jan. 10.—The correspondent of the Havas agency, in a dispatch from Saloniki, says he has returned from a tour of inspection of the allies front outside Saloniki and that it resembles a vast series of public works.  
The officers and men are absolutely confident, the correspondent says, that the Austro-German-Bulgarian forces will never be able to defeat them.  
The dispatch says that the front begins at Tzafra on the Vardar river, 17 miles northwest of Saloniki, ascends